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09/747,642	12/22/2000	Brady J. Moroney	D-2696/WOD	4538

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The Trane Company
Patent Department - 12-1
3600 Pammel Creek Road
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EXAMINER

ROBINSON BOYCE, AKIBA K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3623

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/747,642

Applicant(s)

MORONEY ET AL.

Examiner

Akiba K Robinson-Boyce

Art Unit

3623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 23-57 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-22, drawn to Operations Research, classified in class 705, subclass 7.
 - II. Claims 23-31, and 53-57, drawn to network configuration, classified in class 709, subclass 220.
 - III. Claims 32-52, drawn to performance monitoring, classified in class 700, subclass 108.
2. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I and II are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case, invention I discloses a method of manufacturing a product having a plurality of components where at least some of the components are manufactured by different companies at differing locations, where invention II discloses a method for physically manipulating hardware in order to use the product.

Inventions I and III are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be

practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case invention I discloses a manufacturing a product having a plurality of components where at least some of the components are manufactured by different companies at differing locations, where invention III discloses the hardware used to make collective analyzations.

Inventions II and III are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because a method for physically manipulating hardware in order to use the product is not needed to make collective analyzations. The subcombination has separate utility such as actually using the hardware to make collective analyzations without manipulation.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

During a telephone conversation with William O'Driscoll on 8/24/04 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-22. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action.

Claims 23-59 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-8, and 14-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradbury et al (US 6,672,026), and further in view of Kawas et al (US 6,058,262).

As per claim 1, Bradbury et al discloses:

developing an electronic specification describing the product and its components, (col. 2, lines 31-40, [digital model converted to machine instructions], Col. 4, lines 32-34, [shows surrounding structure]);

forwarding the electronic specification to one of the several companies, (Col. 2, lines 35-38, [communication interchanges]);

the specific company building the component or product in accordance with requirements in the electronic specification, (col. 18, lines 38-45, [manufacturing according to machine instructions]);

the specific company testing the component product, (col. 18, lines 47-51, [results compared for verification]);

the specific company determining if the product is completed, (col. 20, lines 50-53, [approval of final order]); and

either shipping the completed product to the customer or forwarding the electronic specification with appended test results to another one of the several companies, (Col. 18, line 51-52, [shipping the biomedical device]).

The following is obvious with Bradbury:

the specific company appending the test results to the electronic specification;

Since Bradbury et al discloses that instructions are placed in a record in col. 21, lines 8-17. Since Bradbury et al also shows that modifications can be made to instructions in col. 29, lines 24-31, test results before the actual modification is made are appended results since they are supplemental until the modification is made.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to append test results to the electronic specification with the motivation of providing a supplementary solution to the electronic specification.

Bradbury et al does not specifically disclose that some of the components are manufactured by different companies at differing locations, but does disclose that the

biomedical device (which consists of different parts) are processed by different entities that are remotely positioned in col. 4, lines 19-22.

However Kawas et al discloses:

Some of the components are manufactured by different companies at differing locations, (col. 7, lines 56-60, and col. 8, lines 45-47, [where a communication characteristic between two of the products for a complete design of desired products is housed in two physical locations, such as two different sites, or can be extended to may sites]). Kawas et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that each product used for final design is processed in the location in which the communication characteristic exists, which are separate locations]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for some of the components to be manufactured by different companies at differing locations with the motivation of utilizing a wide variety of parts for a final design.

As per claim 2, Bradbury et al discloses:

wherein the forwarding step includes the step of providing a central server to centralize the forwarding step, (Col. 10, lines 31-37, [central site]).

As per claims 3, 17, Bradbury et al does not specifically disclose providing a bill of materials for the components and the product at the time the electronic specification is developed, or wherein the generating step includes the further step of creating a bill of materials and a specification, however does disclose billing procedures in col. 25, lines 55-57.

However, Kawas et al discloses:

providing a bill of materials for the components and the product at the time the electronic specification is developed/creating a bill of materials and a specification (Col. 6, line 67-Col. 7, line 4, [bill of materials]). Kawas et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that a bill of material is applicable to a specific network segment.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to provide a bill of materials for the components and the product at the time the electronic specification is developed with the motivation of providing billing information according to specific instructions.

As per claims 4, 21, Bradbury et al does not specifically disclose periodically comparing the bill of materials to the electronic specification to verify the accuracy of both or wherein the installation developing sequence includes a further step of cross checking the bill of materials with the installation sequence, but does disclose billing procedures in col. 25, lines 55-57.

However, Kawas et al discloses:

periodically comparing the bill of materials to the electronic specification to verify the accuracy of both/ wherein the installation developing sequence includes a further step of cross checking the bill of materials with the installation sequence, (Col. 5, lines 35-42, [bill of materials for network segment], and col. 7, lines 2-4, [shows validation of infrastructure specification], Fig. 11 shows comparison of total cost versus a description of the part used]). Kawas et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the

Art Unit: 3623

purpose of showing that the infrastructure is validated for verify that the correct parts are used.

As per claim 5, Bradbury et al discloses:

step of saving at least one updated version of the electronic specification, (Col. 21, lines 8-17, [maintaining a record]).

As per claim 6, Bradbury et al does not specifically disclose comparing the updated version of the electronic specification with an electronic specification having appended test results, but does disclose modifications to test results in Col. 29, lines 24-31.

However, Kawas et al discloses:

comparing the updated version of the electronic specification with an electronic specification having appended test results, (Col. 7 lines 25-33, [change or add and used to compare designs]). Kawas et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that infrastructure specifications and the design can be modified and compared to other designs.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to compare the updated version of the electronic specification with an electronic specification having appended test results with the motivation of verifying that the appended results are correct.

As per claim 7, Bradbury et al discloses:

step of revising the updated version to include late customer changes, (Col. 2, lines 35-38, [modification of digital model]).

As per claim 8, Bradbury et al discloses:

comparing the revised updated version of the electronic specification with an electronic specification having appended test results, (Col. 28, line 65-Col. 29, line 9, [modifying and comparing device with model to verify fit]);

wherein the comparing step includes the steps of determining and implementing late customer changes to the electronic specification in the product or components, (col. 29, lines 23-31, [applying a set of changes within constraints]).

As per claim 14, Bradbury et al fails to disclose calling for the next input or output component to be operably connected to the communication bus as identified by the installation sequence; and verifying the operability of the component and the bus, but does disclose test results, and modifications to those test results in Col. 29, lines 24-31.

However, Kawas et al discloses:

calling for the next input or output component to be operably connected to the communication bus as identified by the installation sequence; and verifying the operability of the component and the bus, (Col. 7, lines 45-50, [retrieving additional specifications and repeating the step of validating]). Kawas et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that steps are not restricted to just once sequence.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to call for the next input or output component to be operably connected to the communication bus as identified by the installation sequence; and to

Art Unit: 3623

verify the operability of the component and the bus with the motivation of incorporating changes that could be made as a result of including additional buses.

As per claim 15, Bradbury et al discloses:

Receiving a first signal from the component by means of the bus, (Col. 8, lines 15-17, [output is an electrical signal]);

Determining a unique identity for the signaling component, (Col. 8, lines 17-19, [converting the signal into a suitable form for transmission]);

Responding, by means of the bus, with a second signal to the component providing the component with an identity, (col. 8, lines 19-23, [converting signal to a digital representation]).

As per claim 16, Bradbury et al discloses:

Wherein the responding step further includes the step of providing the signaling component with operational parameters, (Col. 8, lines 15-23, [converted into a suitable form, where this suitable form is the form that represents the operational parameters that the signal goes by in order to be transmitted]).

As per claim 18, Bradbury et al discloses:

Wherein the developing the build and test instruction step includes the further step of using the specification to create a build and test file, (Col. 21, lines 8-17, [allowing client to directly input specifications] and Col. 22, lines 14-22, [facilitates for creating and comparing two different digital models], and lines 3150, [shows a manufacturing application]).

As per claim 19, Bradbury et al discloses:

Art Unit: 3623

Wherein the build and test file is in the xml format, {Col. 6, lines 8-14, [XML]}).

As per claim 20, Bradbury et al discloses:

Wherein the installation sequence developing step includes the further step of cross checking the installation sequence with the specification, (Col. 13, lines 62-65, [checking for interferences involving assembly sequences]).

As per claim 22, Bradbury et al discloses:

Wherein the verifying step includes the further steps of testing the operation of the communications bus, testing the operation of the component, and cross checking the identity, parameters and the operation of the component and the bus with the specification, (col. 4, lines 29-32, [confirming the suitability of the biomedical device]), and col. 18, lines 47-49, [verifying the product and the fit]).

5. Claim 9 is are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradbury et al (US 6,672,026), and further in view of Kawas et al (US 6,058,262), and further in view of Cook, III et al (US 6,320,812).

As per claim 9, Bradbury et al discloses:

generating a sales order in an electronic form, (col. 20, lines 47-67, [client interaction resulting in initial proposal for product design, ordering process via electronic mail by way of direct sales]);

converting the sales order to an electronic build document, (Col. 2, lines 31-40, [digital model converted into machine instructions]);

transferring the electronic build document to a first company for the construction of a first subassembly for the product, (col. 2, lines 35-38, [communication interchange]);

testing the subassembly of the first company, (Col. 18, lines 47-51, [results compared for verification]);

attaching the test results to the electronic build document, (Col. 21, lines 8-17, [maintaining record of instructions]);

attaching a communications bus to the product, (Col. 5, lines 49-51, [bus 24]);

testing the operability of the bus, (Col. 18, lines 47-51, [results compared for verification, where the product is directly related to the bus since each product includes a communication bus, therefore when the product is tested, the bus is also tested]);

adding the bus operability test results the electronic build document, (Col. 21, lines 8-17, [maintaining a record of instructions]);

shipping the product, (col. 18, lines 51-52, [shipping]).

Bradbury et al does not specifically disclose forwarding the electronic build document to a second company for main assembly, but does disclose that the biomedical device (which consists of different parts) are processed by different entities that are remotely positioned in col. 4, lines 19-22.

However Kawas et al discloses:

forwarding the electronic build document to a second company for main assembly, (col. 7, lines 56-60, and col. 8, lines 45-47, [where a communication characteristic between two of the products for a complete design of desired products is

Art Unit: 3623

housed in two physical locations, such as two different sites, or can be extended to may sites], Col. 8, line 15-19, [shows transmitting information between two sites]). Kawas et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that each product used for final design is processed in the location in which the communication characteristic exists, which are separate locations, and that these separate locations communicate data to one another.

therefore forwarding the electronic build document to a second company is obvious with Bradbury et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to forward the electronic build document to a second company for main assembly with the motivation of utilizing a wide variety of parts for a final design.

Neither Bradbury et al, nor Kawas et al specifically disclose attaching the first subassembly to the bus, testing the operability of the first subassembly and the bus, and attaching the subassembly and bus operability test results to the electronic build document, but Bradbury et al does disclose testing the product, which includes a bus in Col. 18, lines 47-51.

However, Cook, III et al discloses:

attaching the first subassembly to the bus, testing the operability of the first subassembly and the bus, and attaching the subassembly and bus operability test results to the electronic build document, (Col. 9, lines 36-42, [testing and implementing]). Cook III, et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the

Art Unit: 3623

purpose of showing the process of testing in a site upon coupling a test site controller to site test buses.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to attach the first subassembly to the bus, test the operability of the first subassembly and the bus, and attach the subassembly and bus operability test results to the electronic build document with the motivation of validating that the product and the bus are operable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bradbury et al (US 6,772,036).

As per claim 10, Bradbury et al discloses:

generating a sales order representative of a product; (col. 20, lines 47-67, [client interaction taking the form of an initial proposal for the design of a product, where client interaction may also involve direct sales]);

developing build and test instructions from the sales order, (Col. 2, lines 31-40, [multi-dimensional digital model which is converted into machine instructions]);

developing an installation sequence from the build and test instructions, (col. 13, lines 58-65, [assembly sequences]); and

building the product using the build and test instructions in the sequence laid out by the installation Sequence, (col. 13, line 58-Col. 14, line 2, [being assembled]).

As per claim 11, Bradbury et al discloses:

wherein the developing and building steps are performed under the control of a control device, (col. 5, lines 51-54, [controllers]).

As per claim 12, Bradbury et al discloses:

wherein the product includes a communications bus, and input and output components to be operably linked to the bus, (col. 5, lines 43-51, [reading, writing, bus 24]).

As per claim 13, Bradbury et al discloses:

wherein the developing an installation sequence step is accomplished by a tester device which also oversees the building step, (col. 26, line 63-Col. 27, line 5, [operator using Therics Ray application for mechanical testing]).

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Akiba K Robinson-Boyce whose telephone number is 703-305-1340. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq Hafiz can be reached on 703-305-9643. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7238

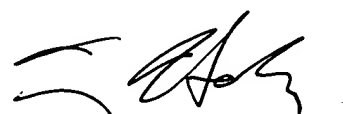
Art Unit: 3623

[After final communications, labeled "Box AF"], 703-746-7239 [Official Communications], and 703-746-7150 [Informal/Draft Communications, labeled "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"].

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.



A. R. B.
October 28, 2004



TARIQ R. HAFIZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600